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One naturally compares M. Lorin with Parkman. The French writer says that Parkman could not forget that he was a Bostonian (p. viii), and that he passes too lightly over the faults of his countrymen (cf. pp. 358 and 385). Parkman's criticism of French rule undoubtedly proceeds with too serene a confidence that the English had found the better way. His knowledge of the political situation in Europe was very superficial, and his anxiety to be picturesque caused him to neglect the duller but equally important aspects of Canadian life. Upon these points M. Lorin is easily superior, but his book, though clear and well arranged, lacks Parkman's charm. Parkman excelled in local knowledge; M. Lorin, apparently, has not visited Canada. He makes few mistakes, however. An amiable racial prejudice leads him to say that the French is "la race d'avenir de l'Amérique du Nord" (p. vii), and he is mistaken in thinking that Frontenac's name is not on the map of Canada, for it is that of an important county. The Jesuits Jogues, Lalemant, Brébeuf, etc., were not "les premiers apôtres des sauvages," for the Recollet Le Jeune was in the Huron country in 1615.

GEO. M. WRONG.

Sketches of Printers and Printing in Colonial New York. By CHARLES R. HILDEBURN. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1895. Pp. 189, and 28 fac-simile title-pages.)

FROM the wealth of material which Mr. Hildeburn has gathered for his proposed list of the issues of the New York press, 1693-1784, he has sifted a history of each printer of New York. It is almost needless to say that the work is thorough and accurate, for Mr. Hildeburn's previous books have proved his ability to be both, and though many of his statements contradict those hitherto accepted as fact, a testing of each moot point has only served to prove the author's carefulness. Of necessity such a work throws a good deal of new light on the bibliography and literature of the colonial period; and that of New York was peculiarly rich in political literature, thus being markedly in contrast to Boston and Philadelphia, in which theological tracts so largely predominated. Indeed the series of pamphlets issued by Zenger between 1734 and 1738, and by Rivington in 1774-1775, are probably the two ablest series of political arguments issued in this country before the Revolution, embracing as they did writings of Chief Justice Morris, James Alexander, and William Smith, in the first controversy; and works by A. Hamilton, T. B. Chandler, Myles Cooper, Isaac Wilkins, C. Lee, S. Seabury, and others (besides the reprinting of many English and colonial tracts bearing on the rising revolution), in the second series. And in this connection it is proper to note that practically the whole of the Tory literature issued after the war was truly begun, was printed in New York.

A few of the most curious facts gleaned by the author are worth special mention. After a careful study of the series of New York laws printed by Bradford between 1693 and 1726, he states, "it can be said that no two

copies of the same date are ever exactly alike after page 72." Scarcely less curious is an excerpt from a charge, in which, speaking of witchcraft, Judge Morris asserted that "we are so far West as to know it only in name." Perhaps the day will come when some psychologist will work out a theory as to why New England and the Southern colonies suffered from this delusion and New York escaped. One little fact revealed here that tells against the Thomas story as to the printing of the Bible by Kneeland and Green, is that Bradford issued the Book of Common Prayer in 1710, with his imprint on the title, and as this was a "monopoly" book as well as the Bible, it is obvious that a fictitious imprint for the latter was hardly necessary. Two song-books, neither of which Mr. Hildeburn has been able to find, — *The New American Mock Bird* (1761), and *Songs, Naval and Military* (1779), the latter compiled by Rivington — are most tantalizing gaps to any one interested in early American anthology. The Parker and Weyman edition of the *Memorial containing a Summary View of Facts* (Washington's Journal, etc.) is noted, but the author does not state whether the New York or the Philadelphia issue is the *editio princeps*, and a recent discovery makes the question one of interest. In the preface, the French original is said to have been captured in a prize and carried into New York, which implies that it was first printed there. But to the contrary, the reviewer has found two notes in Washington's ledger, in which he enters under 1757: "Feb. 24. By money subscrib'd for Publishing in English the French acc't. of the Disturbances upon the Ohio 5/9," and, "Mar. 17, By cash to a French Translator £1.1.6." These entries certainly suggest a close connection between the issue of the book and Washington, and imply that it was not first issued in New York. It is a curious fact to find Washington subscribing to a book whose chief purpose was to prove him an "assassin." An even more interesting fact, printed here for the first time, solves what has been a great source of curiosity. The few who have been fortunate possessors of copies of *Military Collections and Remarks*, as printed by Gaine in 1777, and published by "Major Donkin," have puzzled not a little over page 190 (chapter on Arrows), from which, in every copy, a note has been scissored out. At last Mr. Hildeburn has found a single copy not thus mutilated, and reprints the suppressed passage, as follows: "Dip arrows in matter of small pox, and twang them at the American rebels, in order to inoculate them. This would sooner disband these stubborn, ignorant, enthusiastic savages, than any other compulsive measures. Such is their dread and fear of that disorder!" The text certainly gains interest when we know that the man who penned it was later a general in the English army.

The title of one book here reproduced in fac-simile is "The Death of Abel . . . Printed by S. Campbell . . . 1764." In connection with this, Mr. Hildeburn writes: "I have been unable to ascertain anything concerning him [Campbell] or that he printed anything else." The probabilities seem to us very much in favor of a typographical error in the imprint, the figure 6 being merely a 9 reversed. Samuel Campbell was printing in New

York in 1794, and the type-metal frontispiece has the quality that belongs to this later period. We wish Mr. Hildeburn had noted the curious history of the issuing of *Gospel Order Revived*, the printing of which in New York stirred up such a pother in Boston, but possibly the book belongs more truly to the latter place, even though from the New York press. Garrett Noel's book catalogues also seem to us worthy of some mention, as among the earliest of their class in this country. The task of selection is, however, one which can be judged only by the compiler, and the work as a whole is so satisfactory and so needed, that it should be met with no hypercritical cavilling. The book itself—of which only 375 copies have been printed—is a beautiful production of the De Vinne Press, and in every respect the publishers seem to have spared no pains to make it a handsome piece of typography.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The Growth of the American Nation. By HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D., Head Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. (Meadville, Penn., and New York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. 1895. Pp. xi, 359.)

THIS little volume is written for the Chautauqua course for 1895-96. The author has aimed to "show clearly the orderly development of national life"; and to find room for this, he has touched lightly on the colonial period, as merely preparatory, and treated the Civil War and its following years briefly, as too near the present for adequate handling. The book has numerous illustrations and maps. The latter are useful in fixing for the reader the main changes in our historical geography, internal and external, by decades. From its nature, the volume is addressed particularly to Chautauquan readers and University Extension students; and on the whole it is admirably qualified to meet their needs. Professor Judson has the ability to seize upon important topics and to group them in an attractive and suggestive way. The work, moreover, is written in a spirited style.

Instead of following the rigid chronological order, the author groups his material topically, as follows: Part I. Explorers and Colonists; Part II. The Colonies become a Nation; Part III. The Dominance of Foreign Relations; Part IV. The Epoch of Peace and Social Progress; Part V. Slavery and State Rights; Part VI. The Indestructible Union of Indestructible States. This grouping involves more or less overlapping and some omissions, but it gives a much clearer view of the field than does the usual method, and it constitutes Professor Judson's real contribution to the literature of one-volume text-books in American history. Some other authors of such books have given their work the topical cast, but it has not before resulted in a successful invasion of the sanctity of the arrangement by presidential administrations. One of the merits of this plan is the fact that it gives opportunity for chapters dealing with phases of American growth that do not fall into chronological order. Such, for example, is the chapter on local life, in which Professor Judson points out